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(54) **Radiant energy device for the microclimatic conditioning of isolated environments intended for aquiculture, hydroculture, and greenhouse culture.**

(57) Device for microclimatic conditioning comprising a culture tank (1), a heat storage fluid mass held in a container (5) external to said tank, a solar collector (8) interconnected with said external container by way in and way out passages and a movable transparent cover (3) for said tank, provided with a movable shadowing screen (9).

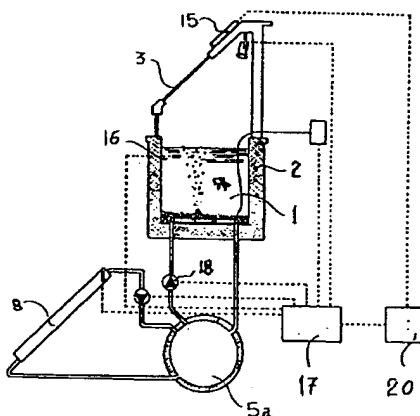


Fig. 7

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The invention concerns a system activated by radiant energy for thermal and microclimatic conditioning of small greenhouses, seed beds, and tanks for hydroponics and aquaculture.

The invention, which integrates the structure of the culture tank with collectors, storage tanks and controlling elements, makes the use of solar energy convenient also in small systems.

In the field of ornamental aquaculture, the invention brings a remarkable innovation, making it possible the growth and breeding of freshwater tropical flora and fauna in a garden or on a terrace.

For thermal conditioning of little garden or balcony greenhouses, it is usually employed an electric heating with convectors, finned surfaces or heating cables.

There's another conditioning system which makes use of stoves, but the problems concerning their installation and maintenance make them inconvenient for small systems.

For the forcing of seed bed cultures, beside the common method of the manure bed, it is possible to employ also heating cables.

The employment of solar energy is limited to bigger systems, since for a little balcony greenhouse or seed bed it is not convenient to install solar collectors, storage tanks, and plumbing and controlling elements.

In the field of ornamental naturalistic aquaculture, the invention is an innovation compared to what industry has been offering up to now: interiors aquariums or garden ponds.

For aquatic flora and fauna, ponds and garden pools are a more natural environment than the aquarium, because they have better chances of autoregulation; this is due to the action of sunlight and to the contribution of allochthon substances from the environment. People fond of aquariums, who breed tropical fishes in outdoor ponds during the summer, find it advantageous for the size, color, and liveliness of the animals.

The garden pools and ponds available on the market today, employ either PVC or similar materials liners, or fiberglass or plastic materials tanks to be interred or simply laid on the ground. Because of the great faying surface with both the ground and the atmosphere, with this kind of ponds the heat stored during the exposure to the sunlight is soon released, and they assume quickly the environment temperature. The growth and breeding of freshwater tropical flora and fauna, requiring a minimum temperature of 22-23 C, is therefore limited to few months in a year.

The invention, employing only radiant energy, makes it possible to breed and grow tropical fishes and plants outdoor all over the year.

The invention will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying figures, which represent only some ways of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 shows in axonometric exploded view an aquarium formed in accordance with the invention, in which the collector liquid circulates by natural convection;

figure 2 shows in axonometric perspective a natural convection seed bed formed in accordance with the invention;

figure 3 is a cross section of the seed bed as shown in figure 2;

figure 4 is a cross section illustrating the same example of the invention applied to a little terrace greenhouse;

figure 5 is a cross section of the form of the invention with natural convection of the collector fluid and integrative storing by means of eutectic salts;

figure 6 shows in axonometric perspective an aquarium formed in accordance with the invention, with forced circulation of the collector fluid; figure 7 shows an operation scheme of the example as shown in figure 6;

figure 8 shows in perspective a little forced circulation greenhouse formed in accordance with the invention;

figure 9 is a cross section of the example as shown in figure 8;

figure 10 illustrates a simple storage form of the invention;

figure 11 is a cross section of the example as shown in figure 10;

figure 12 shows in cross section a modification of the form of the invention as shown in figure 8; figure 13 shows in cross section a modification of the form of the invention as shown in figure 2.

In figure 1, reference 1 indicates the culture tank, insulated by means of insulating boards 2; 3 refers to a movable transparent cover.

Reference 4 indicates an aeration hole, while 5 refers to a particular L-shaped hot water storage tank, provided with deviation surfaces to make the path of the fluid longer; 6 refers to the collector fluid inlet, and 7 to the collector fluid outlet, provided with a backflow preventer valve; 8 refers to a solar collector and 9 to a curtain for the regulation of the device.

Concerning the thermoregulation, the device works according to the law of natural convection, and circulation between the thermal storage and the collector takes place when the latter is exposed to a flux of radiant energy. In order to obtain the maximum efficiency, the system has to be placed outdoor, in a place with no shadows, and with the collector panel and the sloped cover looking South. During the day, the water is heated both from above, by direct radiation and convective exchanges with the atmosphere inside the cover, and from below, by conduction between the bottom of the culture tank and the collector fluid, which is heated by the solar collector incorporated in the L-shaped storage tank below. Both the first

and the second of these mechanisms can be regulated with the shadowing and the aeration holes.

During the night, while the insulation of the system allows to maintain most of the heat stored during the day, the L-shaped storage tank keeps on releasing heat to the pond, granting the breeding conditions (a difference of few degrees between the maximum temperature, reached in the late afternoon, and the minimum temperature, reached in the first hours in the morning, can be considered advantageous to the biologicum equilibrium).

Figure 2 shows a seed bed to which two solar collectors 8 and two storage tanks 5 have been applied.

In figure 3, reference 10 indicates a drainage hole, while 11 refers to some air spaces.

In figure 4, 12 refers to a regulable curtain for the shadowing of the culture tank.

In figure 5 is represented an embodiment of the invention in which air is the collector fluid; reference 13 indicates an air solar collector, with fusible salts boxes inside the storage tank 5.

In this embodiment the thermoregulation is also obtained by natural convection. During the day, the hot air flow established between the solar collector and the storage tank, while heating the system from below, causes the salts inside the L-shaped storage tank to fuse and to absorb the heat. If, during the night, the temperature drops until the point of crystallization is reached, the heat stored is released again. The fact that the inlet is located at the bottom of the storage tank, and the canalization the latter is provided with, prevent the heat from being dispersed towards the outside, at the same time allowing the heat transfer to the upper tank by conduction.

Figure 6 shows, in accordance with the invention, an aquarium with forced circulation of the collector liquid and a tilted-tray solar still 21.

The aquarium, which has to be placed in a garden or terrace, allows an automatic regulation of the temperature by means of a thermostat; a photovoltaic collector 15, which charges an accumulator 20, provides the energy required for the regulation and circulation equipments to work.

In figure 7, 16 refers to the control system (provided with a fixed point thermostat or a differential thermostat) which, by means of the circulation pump 18, activates the circulation between the fluid contained in the storage tank 5a and the heat exchanger 22 located on the bottom of the culture tank 1.

Figures 8 and 9 show the same embodiment of the invention as figures 6 and 7 applied to a little greenhouse. In this case, the circulation pump 18 is fed by an electric network.

Figures 10 and 11 show a simple storage embodiment of the invention, in which the insulation and the transparent cover allow the optimization of thermal inertia of the culture water.

Specifically intended for aquiculture, the system

can be employed for seasonal breeding of tropical fishes, for breeding of live food for aquariums animals (daphnia, cyclops, etc.), for the wintering of nymphaea and other aquatic plants which are sensitive to cold, and which in summer are kept in pools and garden ponds.

Figure 11 is a schematic section of the device in which 15 is a sloped photovoltaic panel located on top of the transparent cover 3; the electricity required for the breeding accessories (aerators, pumps, ornamental lights, etc.) is transferred into an accumulator.

In figure 12, in which to make things clearer the whole regulation system has been omitted, 50a refers to the thermal storage, whose particular shape allows a better employment of the room for the cultures; 80 refers to a solar collector, 122 to the heat exchange pipes, 30 to the transparent cover, and 200 refers to the insulation.

And finally, figure 13, shows a seed bed formed in accordance with the invention, in which the solar collector is provided with hinges so that its slope can be varied. 100 refers to an extractable culture tank, separated from the L-shaped storage tank 50 by an air space 111; 40 refers to the aeration holes of the said air space, which allow to convey the air flux, hot because of the contact with the L-shaped storage tank, toward the inside or the outside of the device.

Claims

1. A device for microclimatic conditioning comprising a culture tank, a heat storage fluid mass held in a container external to said tank, a solar collector interconnected with said external container by way in and way out passages for the accumulation fluid and a movable transparent cover for said tank, provided with a movable shadowing screen.
2. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 1, characterised in that said collector has at least one side in contact with said tank.
3. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 2, characterised in that said heat storage fluid container has an L-shaped cross section, having at least two sides in contact with said tank, and contains deviating surfaces to make the path of the storage fluid longer between the way in and way out passages.
4. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 3, characterised in that said solar collector is provided with a shadowing screen for the regulation of heat storage fluid temperature.
5. The device for microclimatic conditioning of

Claim 1, characterised in that said way out passage of the heat storage fluid is provided with a backflow preventer valve.

6. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 1, provided with a transparent cover and characterised in that the sides of said tank are insulated. 5
7. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 1, wherein some of said insulated sides are provided with an infrared radiations reflecting inner surface. 10
8. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 6, wherein said fluid is a liquid. 15
9. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 6, wherein said fluid is a gas. 20
10. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 1, wherein the circulation of the heat storage fluid is forced. 25
11. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 10, wherein the forced circulation of the heat storage fluid is obtained by means of an electric pump. 30
12. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 11, wherein said pump is fed by the current produced by a photovoltaic panel. 35
13. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 1, wherein said external container contains fusible salts of the eutectic series which store thermal energy when exposed to infrared radiation and release it through a state-change. 40
14. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 1, comprising a tilted-tray solar still for the optimization of the chemical and physical peculiarities of the culture water. 45
15. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 12, comprising a photovoltaic panel which provides with electricity the accessories required for the growth of the organisms contained in the tank. 50
16. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 6, wherein some sides of said tank are transparent in order to allow a view from the outside. 55
17. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 16, wherein said transparent sides are composed of two surfaces forming a dry air

space.

18. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 16, wherein said transparent sides are protected by insulated doors against thermal dispersion.
19. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 16, wherein said transparent sides are protected by transparent material doors.
20. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 1, wherein said heat storage fluid container has a stepped cross section.
21. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 3, wherein said culture tank is separated from the heat storage fluid container by means of an air space provided with aeration holes.
22. The device for microclimatic conditioning of Claim 1, wherein said solar collector is provided with hinges, so that its slope can be varied.

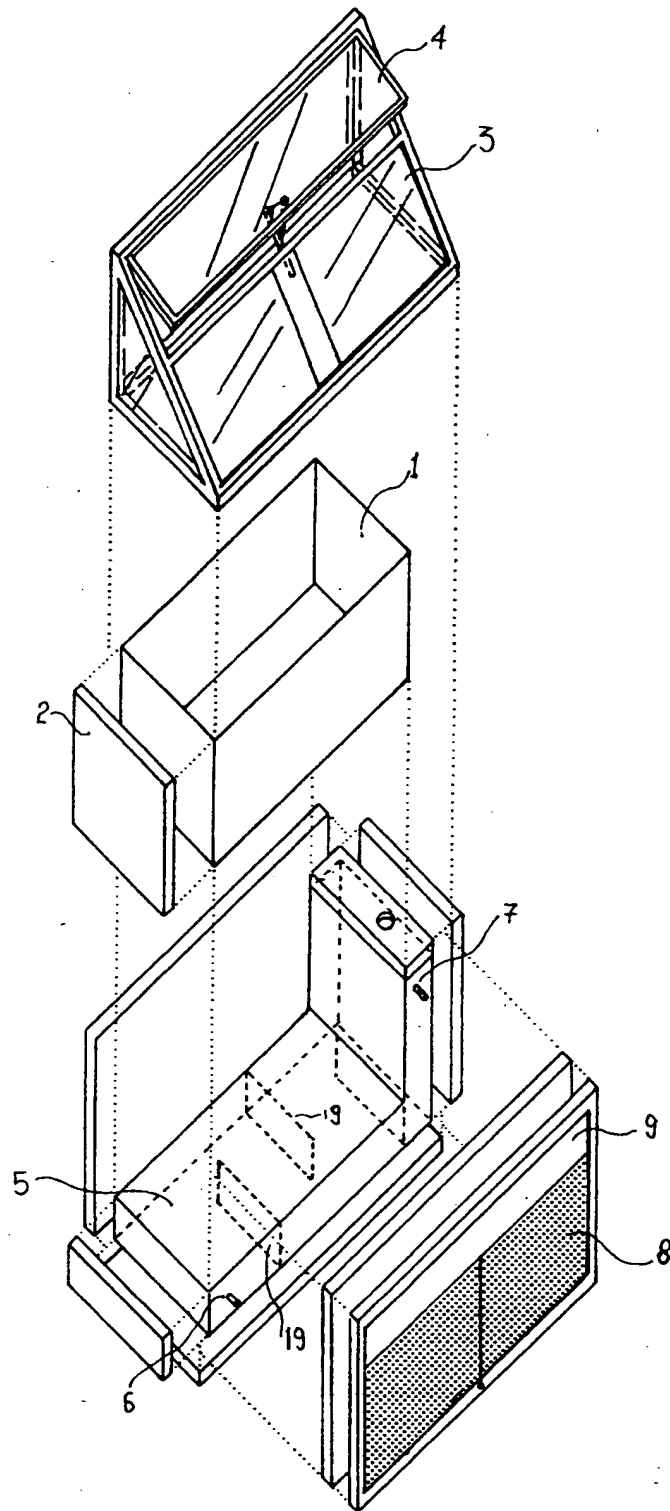


Fig. 1

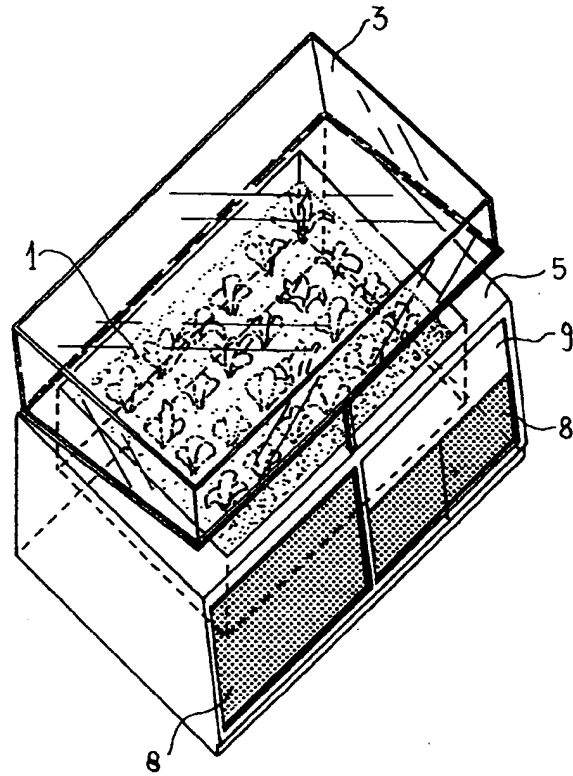


Fig. 2

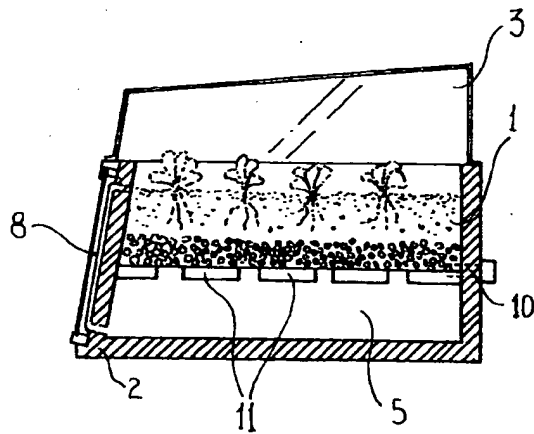


Fig. 3

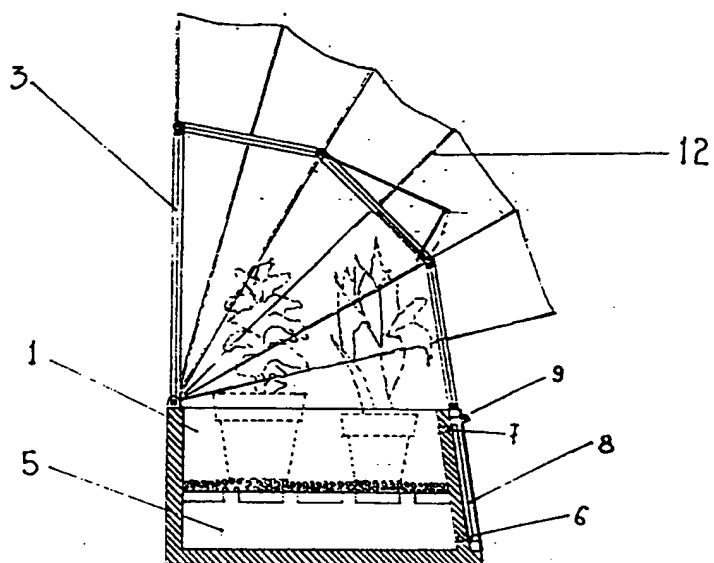


Fig 4

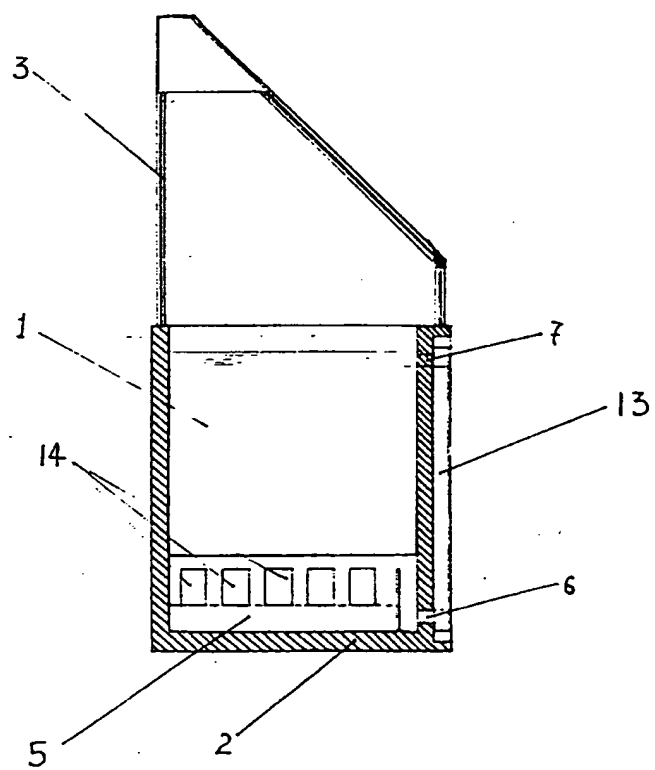


Fig 5

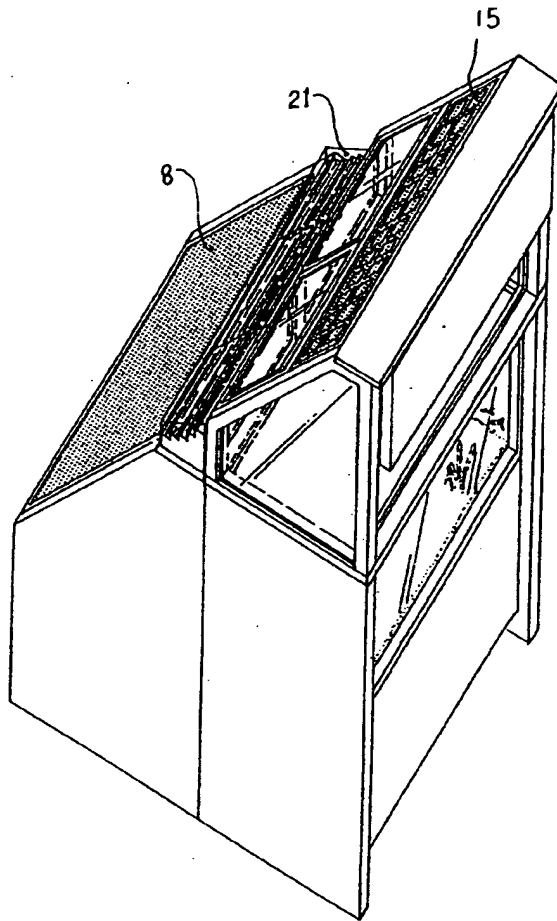


Fig 6

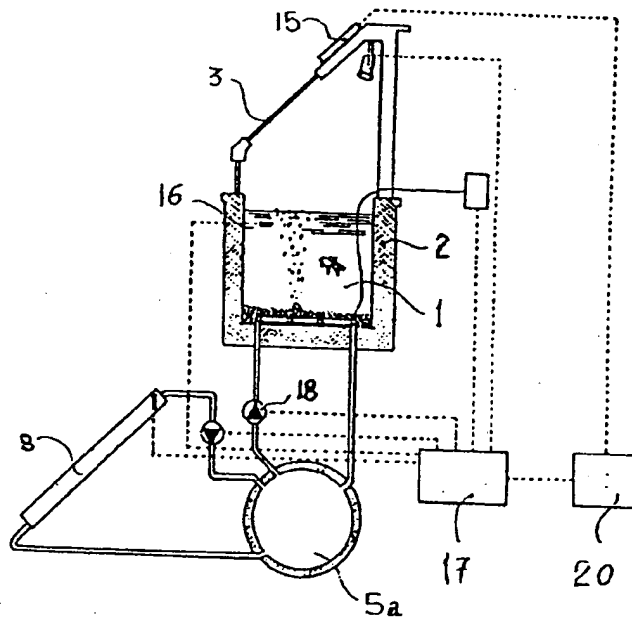


Fig 7

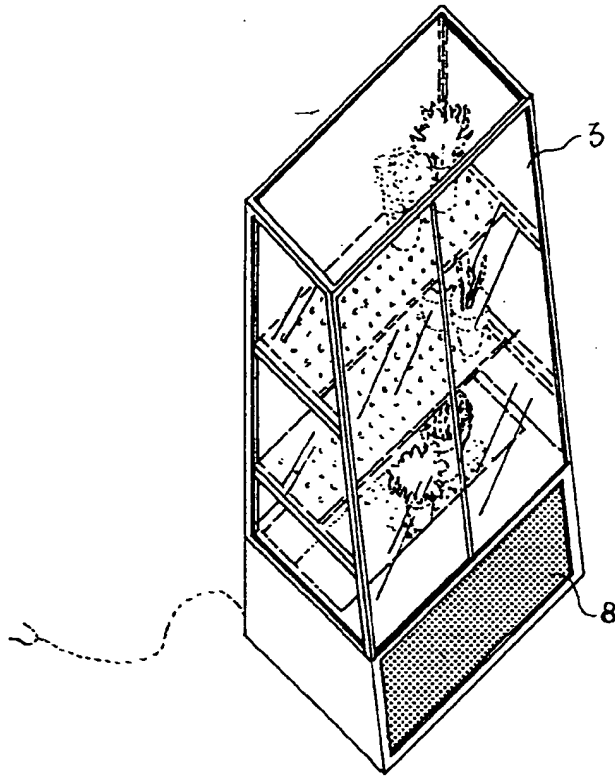


Fig. 8

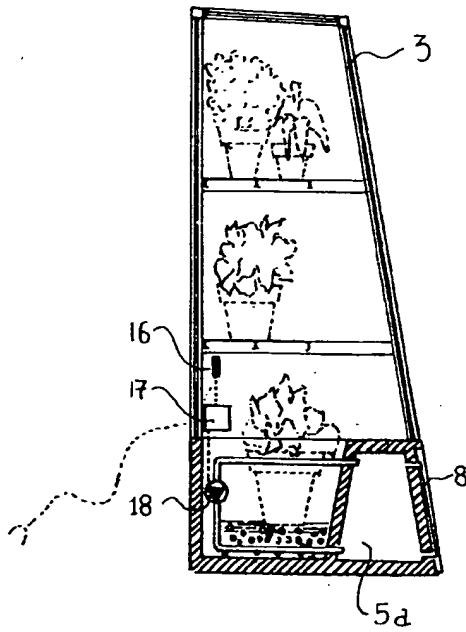


Fig. 9

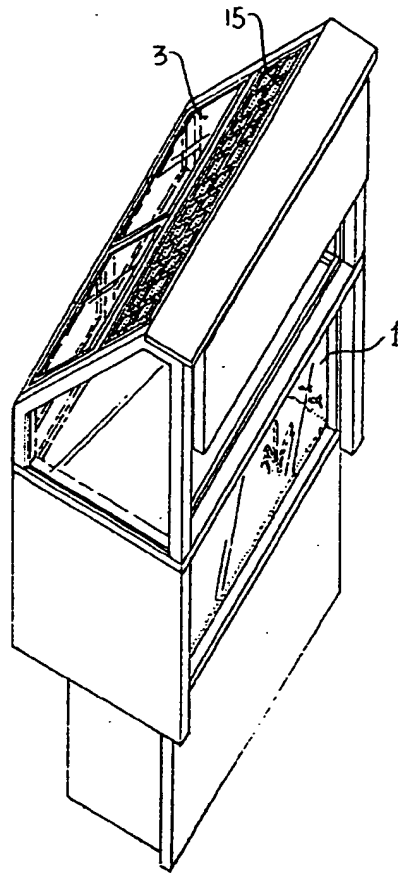


Fig. 10

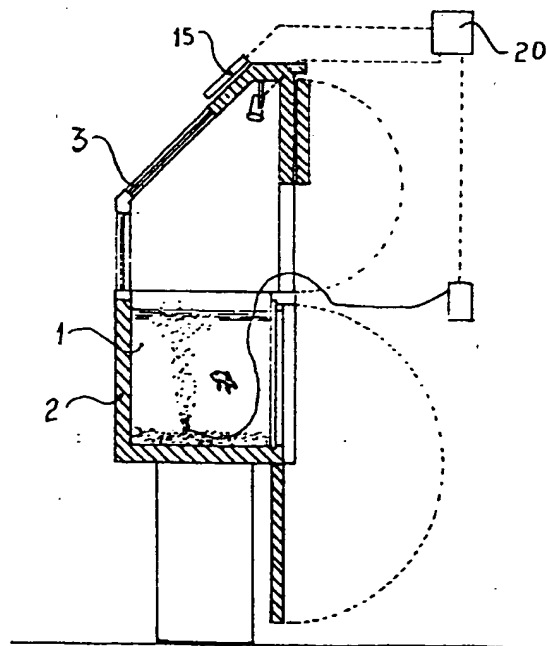


Fig. 11

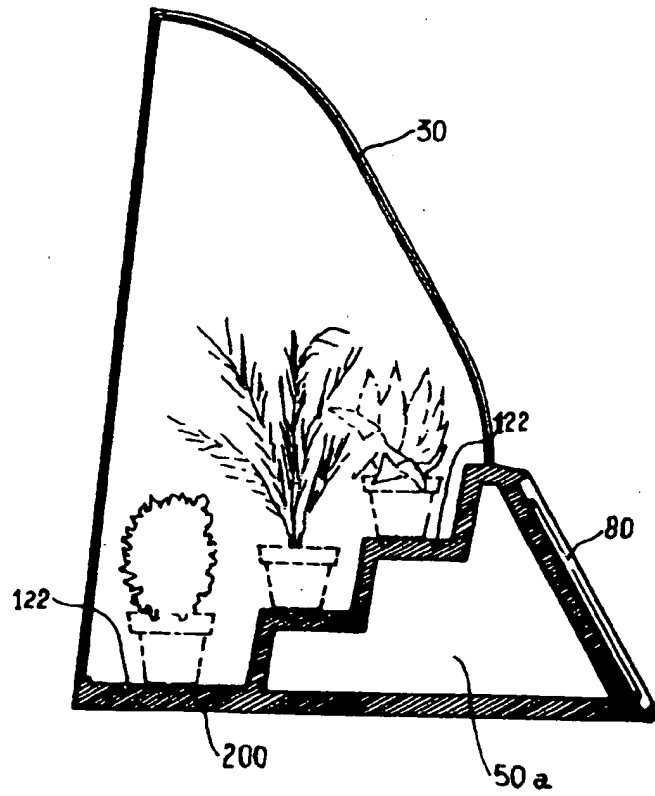


Fig 12

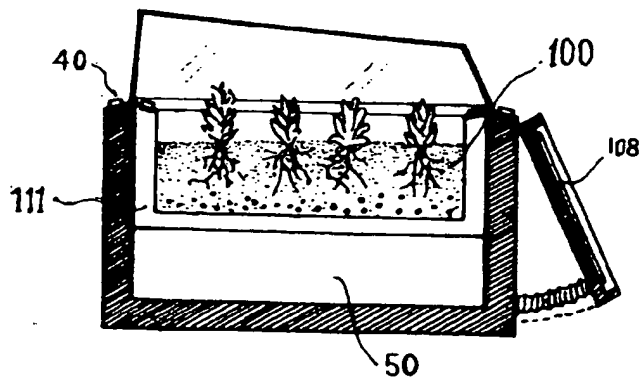


Fig 13



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 94 83 0034

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
X	DE-A-31 14 952 (VETTER)	1,6,8, 10-12, 16,17	A01G9/24
Y	* page 6 - page 7; claims 1-9; figure 1 *	2,4,7,9, 13-15, 18,21	
Y	DE-U-86 20 528 (DÖRING) * page 5, last paragraph - page 7, last paragraph; figures 1-4 *	2,21	
Y	GB-A-2 215 357 (OGLE) * page 1 - page 3; figures 1,3,5,6 *	7,13,18	
Y	DE-A-39 19 507 (DILLMAIER) * the whole document *	14,15	
Y	FR-A-2 381 980 (MIQUEL) * page 3, line 10 - line 17; figures 1,2 *	9	
Y	FR-A-2 353 026 (MIQUEL) * page 5, line 6 - line 28; figures 1-6 * * page 9, line 13 - line 21 *	4	<p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)</p> <p>A01G A01K</p>
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 6 May 1994	Examiner Herygers, J
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention K : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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